Valuables principalities, and had at the same time submitted to the great Powers a memorandum setting forth all the oftenumstances of this set.

More lately, the governments of England, France, Austria and Prassia, with a sincere desire of conciliating the governments in adverse position, drew up a project of arrangement, and submitted it to them simultaneously. The news of the acceptation by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia reached Belgrade by telegraph and thence was forware and by a special messenger to constantinople.

This cagerness and solicitudes on the part of the Great Powers is a mark of their well known friendship towards the Porte, and they have, no ourst, used all their efforts to maintain the principles of right, as regards the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire. It has been laid down that the text of the assurances contained in a note drawn up by the Porte at the time of Prince Menchinoff's departure from Constantinople, but which remained without effect in consequence of its rejection by the Russian embassy, gas taken as the basis of the arrangement proposed by the four great powers; and that the examption of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces, and the sending of an ambussadio; to St. Petersburg, where to follow its adoption. However, certain paragraphs therein have not been considered in conformity with the particular consorted in the Moldo-Wallachian provinces, and the sending of an ambussadio; to St. Petersburg, where to follow its adoption. However, certain paragraphs therein have not been considered in conformity with the particular consorted in continuous and provinces, and an obligation in the minute annear of the government of his Majesty, the Sultan has always acted with most erropiness cere and attention in this important question, and that the solution, to act in a manner conformable with his intentions. Hence, it is solely with the vital object of preserving intact his rights and independence that such important preparations have been continued for several mon

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has transmitted an autograph letter respecting the arrangement in question, and his laighty the Sultan has forwarded an answer, explaining the real and position of the question, the aspect which it may hereafter a same will not be known till the arrival of an answer to the ecommunications. The Forte, meantime, in waiting the result, will maintain, conformably with the resolution unanimously adopted, her armed attitude. (Signed,) &c.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing upon the 24th of September, says:—In Count Nesselrode's despatch to Baroa Meyendorff, dated September 7, and published by you September 21, he says, with regard to the alt rations made in the Vienna Note by the Ottomar Porte, that "he has made them the subject of special remark in another despatch." This despatch I now forward to you, as translated from the Zeit.—
EXAMINATION OF THE TREES ALTERATIONS MADE BY THE OTTOMARY FORTE IN THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

1. In the Vienna sole it stands.—"Si à toute épeque

iransisted from the Zeit:—

IXAMNARON OF THE THEM ALTERATIONS MADE BY THE OFFOMAN FORTH IN THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

1. In the Vienna note it stands.—"Si à toute époque les Empereurs de Russie ont temeigne leur active solicitude pour le maintien des immunities et privilèges de l'Eglise Orthodoxe Greeque dans l'empire Ottoman, les Sultans ne sesont jamais refusés à les consacrer de nouveau par des astes selonels."

This passage has been altered as follows:—"Si à toute époque les Empereurs de Russie out temoigne leur active solicitude pour le culte et l'Eglise Orthodoxe Greeque, les Sultans nont jamais cease de veiller au maintien des immunities et privilèges de ce cult et de cette eglise dans l'empire Ottoman, at de les consacrer de nouveau." Ac.

The words "dans l'Empire Ottoman," as well as "le maintien des immunities et privilèges," &c., are struck out and inserted further down, and applied exclusively in connection with the Sultans. This crasure deprives the mutilated passage of all meaning, even of all sense—for no one calls in question the active solicitude of the sovereigns of Russia for the faits which they themselves profess, and which is that also of their subjects. What was required to be recognised was, that from time immemorial an active selicitude had been shown by Russia for her co-religionists in Turkey, as well as for the maintenance of their religious immunities, and that the Ottoman empire is resolved to have regard to this solicitude, and leave those privileges intact.

The present turn given to the phrase is so much the less admissible, as in the following expressions more is ascribed to the Sultans then a a dictude for the orthodox worship. It is asserted than they have never ceased to watch ever the presservation of these immunities and privileges, and to establish and contra they have mever than once, and particularly in the case of the Holy Shrine, has compelled us to seek preventien for the future, by stipulating for a more definite guarantee. If we allow ourselves to acknowledge that the O

superfluous.

2.—The emissions and additions of words, which are

2.—The emissions and additions of words, which are here made with evident affectation, are clearly intended to deprive the treaty of Kamardji of all force, while putling on the semblance of strengthening it.

In the original wording of the note, as drawn up in Vienna, it was said "Fidele a kiletre a a Vegeti des significant of the profession of colds Christian, is suitan reports comme dant de son homeur " a la protection du colds Christian, is Sultan reports comme dant de son homeur " a la invente et principes accordes a PEglise Oktoleze." The version which derives the main tenance of the immunities from the sprit of the treaty, i. e., from the general principle laid down in the 12th article, coincided with the view that we have put forward and still do put forward, for, in our opinion, the promise to protect a form of worship and its churches includes the maintenance of the immunities which they possess. These are two inseparable things. This version, which originally was approved of at Vienna, has subsequently been subjected to an alteration in Paris and London, and, if we did not at the time make any objection to it, we did not on the document of the protection of the desired of the process of the meaning of this alteration. We noticed well enough the distinction that was drawn between two points, which, in our eyes, are inseparably connected with each other; but this dictination are altered to its out to the product and allocation are desired or product, which, in unchangeable. These motives for compliance cannot extended to the new alteration which has been made co accept it without denying everything that we have said and written. The mention of the treaty of Kainardji becomes superfluous and its confirmation without an object, from the moment that the general principle ceases to be applied to he maintenance of the religious immunities of that form of worship. For this purpose it was that the words "La lettre et l'esprit" were suppressed. Without any necessity whaterer, stress is laid on the fact that the protection of the thristian faith takes place at the bands of the Ports, as if we put forward any pretension ourselves to exercise this protection in the Sultan's States, and, as at the same time it is omitted to be recited that, according to the lexi of the treaty, this protection is a promise made by the Sultan, an obligation he has taken on himself, it would look as if it was intended to throw a doubt upon the right which we possess to watch over the punctual fulliment of this promise.

3. The alteration that has been made in this passage of the Austrian note is particularly insufmissible.

The Otteman government would (by this) only bind itself to allow the orthodox chu ch to participate in such advantages and accords to those other Christian communities which are subjects of the Ports. But in case these communities—no matter whetherstainfole or other—should not be composed of native liayahs, but of foreign clergy or laity (and this is the case with nearly all the convents, hospitals, seminaries, and bishoptics of the latin form of worship in Turkey,)and as soon as it should please the Porte to grant to these establishments free hreligious advantages and according to the words which it is now endeavored to introduce into the note, would not be entitled to lay claim to similar advantages, nor would Russia have the right to intercede for them.

The evil intentions of the ministers of the Porte will be

for them.

The evil intentions of the ministers of the Porte will be The evil intentions of the ministers of the Porte will be nore evident if we take an example—a possible case. Let as put a probable case—that the last inducted Patriarch of Jerusaiem should receive certain privileges from the Porte which the Greek Patriarch does not enjoy. Every reclamation on the part of the latter would then be rejected, because he is a subject of the Porte.

The same objection would be made by the Ottoman ministry with reference to the Catholic establishments in Palestine, whenever subsequently, to the detriment of the matice community, any new privilege should be conferred on them which is not mentioned in the latt forman.

The Canada brought the latest intelligence with regard to the position of the different parties engaged in the Eastern difficulty.

The Imperial Military Congress at Olmutz
—-Meeting of the Emperors.
OLMUTZ, Sept. 25.
The Emperor of Russia arrived at the station here

The Emperor of Russia arrived at the station here last night, at six o'clock, (the Emperor of Asstria having gone to meet him as far as Prerau,) and at that hour the whole of the two courts, with all the higher officers of the Austrian army, were assembled, and followed the imperial cartege into Olmutz, the town, and particularly all the houses on the road to the residence of the Archtishop, where the quarters of the sovereigns are, being illuminated and decorated with garlands and devices. In front of the Palace stood the guard of honor, composed of med al-bearing veterans of the Austrian regiment of the Emperor Nicholas; and here took place one of these acts of fraternization which the Emperor of Russia employs with such consummate tact, with a view to producing a favorable impression on the Austrians. When the first bars of the serenade were got through the Emperor Nicholas placed himself at the head of the guard of honor, and as he marched past saluted the Emperor of Austria in the capticity of a comrade of the veterans and a holder of a regimental command under the sovereign of Austria. Loud applance tollowed from the spectators as the emperors publicly kissed each other, and then the court dinner followed, the two emperors spending the evening together in undisturbed privacy, the Prioce of Prussia and most of the generals having gone to the theatre.

This was the first grand field day, and all the lamp was early alout. 45,760 men, with 123 guns, being encamged on the great plain of Ol natz, a houple of miles from the town, were disposed for divine service, and parate afterwards. Heavy rain kell during the night, and, on my first going to the lamp in the morning, the ground was wet, and the clouds lowered heavily on the black mountains that surround the plain; but gradually the weather cleared up to sunshine, and at midday the whole mass of troope formed a long parallelogram, in three companied of the commanded by General Count Schl'ck, the reserve puder General Count Schl'ck, the reserve puder General Cou

under General Hausiap, and the cavalry under General Prince Lichtenstein.

The staffs of the Emperors were brilliant beyond anything I ever recollect in a pretty extensive experience of military demonstations, comprising a great many importal; and royal personages, and upwards of sixty generals, headed by the hoary and respected Marshal Nugent. The Emperor of Austria wore a white uniform, with the light blue riband of the Order of St. Andrew of Russis, and looked quite in the prime of youth. The Emperor Nicholas, who is gradually getting stouter as years roll over him, wore the Cuirassier uniform of his Austrian regiment; but, with his huge breastplate, martial air, and gigantic stature, has lost none of that imposing appearance which your readers know him to possess. He was accompanied by his sons, one of whom wore an Austrian colonel's uniform, and he was immediately attended by Generals Adlerberg, Grunwald, Schuraloff, Mirshlevitch, and Creutz.

The imperial cortège, in which the scarlet uniform of Lord Westmoreland was prominent, then rode along the camp and down the columns to the field chapel, which was an altar covered with a tent, where several shaven priests stood to perform the functions of mass. Opposite to this was a tribune, with red velvet cushinos, and here the Emperor of Austria heard mass, the Emperor of Russia being on his right hand kreeling, maxing the sign of the cross, and, as far as I understood what I saw, joining in the divine service. The Prince of Prussia stool behind, as a spectator, but did not kneel. The elevation of the host, marked by the ringing of a bell, was telegraphed to the most distant battalious, so that the whole army might simulcaneously join in this rite of the Roman Catholic Church, and, instead of an organ, the anthem was played with astonishing precision and unity by the thirty bands united, so as to be one of the most pompous religious solemnities of the Roman Catholic Church that can be conceived.

Divine service was followed by kirchen parade, when the whole army

Now, sir, I know, on one side, that any particular ex-planation of that nature would certainly have been but an additional claim to the sympathies of the men of Statiord; but, unfortunately, I have all o reason to apprehend, on the other hand, that the more successful I might have been in forwarding that cause, and in carrying that point, the stronger stimulus I should have given to the present English government for pressing affairs o an issue such as the friends of justice, freedom, and humanity must de-plore.

plore.

Sir, by analyzing the conduct of the English government, during the present crisis, it is impossible not to

English government for pressing affairs o an issue such as the friends of justice, freedom, and humanity must deplore.

Sir, by analyzing the conduct of the English government, during the present crisis, it is impossible not to cone to the conclusion that it is not so much either by fear from, or by a particular prediction for Russia, that the English government has until now rather served than checked Russia's ambitious designs, but that it is rather for fear lest, by encouraring Tarkey to legitimate resistance, an oportunity might be offered to some auccessful popular rising in other quarters.

I have, indeed, no hesitation to say, that the policy of England has long since been Russian in its results, though not Russian in its motives—it has been worse; it has been anti-liberal in principle.

In 1848 Russia interfered against the popular movement in Moldo Wallachia by armed invasion, and thus prepared the way for the subsequent intervention in Hungary, as well as for the present occupation of the Principalities. England did not oppose it.

Som after, Russia interfered by arms in Hungary, and gained it by an awful preponderance throughout the Continuity to chiect to in it.

The Russian intervention being carried en from Tarkish territory, was in itself the grossest violation of its independence. Turkey was, made as instrument for Russian ambition and for Austrian oppression. It was permitted that the resources of Turkish provinces—provisions, money, means of transport—should be snade use of by Russia in her attack on Hungary. The Austrians, beaten twice, found refuge and means of attack in the same Turkish provinces, which was neither more nor less than a virtual resignation of the independence of Turkey. And the government of England silowed all this to be done—may, it checked Turkey in opposing it, by advising her "on to come into hostile collision with her stronger neighbors"—sat the Foreign Secretary of England approved when the english goverument is guily, before God and the world, of havirg permitted suc

My second reason, sir, for not responding to your kind avaitation is, that I have no knowledge of the practical expect of the resolutions intended to be submitted to be meeting. And this I take to be an executal point, ir, because it is not enough to agree in the ultimate aim if is equally important to come to a clear understanding bout the most efficient means to a stain that aim; and I heads not this to be piaced in a false position in that repet, out of delicars due to the vecasion.

about the most efficient means to avain that aim; and I should not like to be placed in a false position in that respect, out of delicacy due to the encasion.

I am led to this remark by the fact, of which I am well assured, that your government was led into that invositiency—which I and you equally deplore—by an emonator to avail and the last that your government was led into that invositiency—which I and you equally deplore—by an emonator to the last have a position which, even were it consistent with justice and right—as it is certainly not—would be impracticable.

I know it, sir, and can prove it if needed, that all the exertions of English diplomacy in the East have been not so much prompted by the wish to do what is advantageous to Turkey, as by the consideration what might be least embarrezeing to Austria. There are some who suppose that this ungranteful task might have been inspired by considerations which, however dear to some private relations, are certainly of no interest to the people of England. But it is likewise founded upon a projudice, blindly, without investigation, accepted by existing diplomacy; and that is, that Austria is necessary to knowp precisely as a barrier for Turkey against Eussian encroschments. Now, sir, I proclaim this so be a false supposition in the just, and impossible for the future. Austria never has been a barrier of Turkey against Eussia, or else, how could it happen that is apite of that tarrier, in a time when it was

yet shakes by the universal discentest of all the nations which Austria rules, Russia had succeeded in extending her conquest upon Turkey on one side to the Kaban, on the other to the Danube; nay, that she took even into her iron grasp the estuary of that Danube, which is precisely the life artery of Austria herself? Austria was never a barrise to Russia. She was her ally against Turkey in almost all her wars, so much so that even when she made a show of mediation between Turkey and Russia, in that war which ended with the treaty of Beigrade, she did it only to disguise her preparations for joining Russia, as she is now doing again. When in 1825, Austria feigned a feeble opposition against Russia, it was only because the bribe of the lesding minister, which had regularly received from the Emperor Alex ander, was withheld by Char Nicholas; the bribe returned, and the opposition vanished. Not Austria was never a barrier of Turkey against Russia. It is in complete defiance of history to repose on her as a barrier, and, even could she have been so in the past, she cannot be one in future; for, after she had accepted the intervention of Russia—after the Hungarians had arrived at the centedousness of their strength, which enables them to destroy her when she is unsupported by Russia—after Austria has aroused all her nations by oppression and trachery—after she has foolishly uprooted all her vitality—when she has no other suppert, than an army of doubtful faith one half employed te watch and keep down the other half—after all this has happened, it is more than ignorance to believe in an independent Austria; it is a political blunder. Every sensible main in the world must feel convinced that Austria can in no case ast but as Russia orders her; because, by the hold which Russian influence has over the Sclavonic elements of the Austria empire, and by the readiness of the Hungarian nation to accept any imaginable condition to the hated rule of mighty fengland is so anxions to combine her policy in the East; it is this Aus

min the divine service. The Frince of Tru-da shoot the of the both, marked by the ringing of all shallows, so that the whole army might be firstly and shallows, so that the whole army might be firstly hand the shoot of the most prompous religious services and the shallows are be conceived.

The of the most prompous religious services are followed by kirch hands are become to the high previous control of the shallows are become to the shallows are shallows as the shallows as the shallows are shallows as the shallows cause it is England which advised Turkey not to yield to the arrogant dictates of Prince Menzschisoff—it is Eng-land which presses upon Turkey to sign conditions which, though more middly styled in form, are the same in es-sence. And thus we come to the point that we may be downed to see the boasted friendship of England for the Porte coming to the issue, that England may interfere in Turkey just as Russia did interfere in Hungary, and fight the Turkish people for during to resent the eneroachments of Russia upon the honor of the Sultan, and the inde-pendence of his empire. Sir. nobody can charge me with having ever attenuted.

the lunkin people for daring to resear the east the following of Russia upon the honor of the Sultan, and the independence of his empire.

Sir, nobody can charge me with having ever attempted, whilst I ericy the protection of English laws, to meldle with any internal matter of your country. But the question now pending in the Fast is not a question belonging to England alone; it is a question of mankind, of liberty, of civilization, and particularly of the future of my country; and, in such matters, I may well claim the right of having an opirion, and of expressing it. I therefore conclude by saying, that it is with deep sorrow and intense anxiety that I are the British government taking a principal hare in a line of policy which the course of events has already condemned, and which impartial history will undoubtedly pronounce to have been unbecoming the position of England, adverse to the interests of Great Britain and of humanity, inefficacious to achieve its declared design, inconsitent in its bearing, compromising those it intended to help, and helping those it professed to oppose. I am, sir, with particular regard, yours respectfully.

William Purlow, Esq., Stafford.

L KOSSUTH.

[From the London Globe, (Lord Palmerston's organ,) September 26.]

Amongst the un-English delusions conjured up to Amongst the un-English delusions conjured up to magnify the possible cangers of a war for this country, none appears to us to have been more extravagant than the supposition that the osean would "swarm" with Yankee privateers under Russian letters of marque. It is quite possible that privateering vessels might be found under the Russian flag, with Yankee owners and Yankee officers; for it is not to be denied that there are scoundrels in the Union, as there are in all countries; and that scoundrelism in america acquires that intensity and that magnitude which belong alike to the vices as they do to the virtues and energies of that great country. But this scoundrelism is not limited to the Union. If there are, at the present moment, American slavers, violating the treaties and the laws of their own country, under the Portuguese or Spanish flag, there are also Englishmen on board those ships—Englishmen amongst their owner;; and if the responsibility for scoundrelism is to be extended from the individual to the community, the city of London would be tainted, as well as New York. Nay, so deeply has the baser form of corruption, from low trading ideas, extended amongst curselves, that, should there be war, it would not astonish us to find English money, and even Englishmen, speculating in Russian chances. Whether Englishmen, speculating in Russian chances. Whether Englishmen er Americans, such ruffians would be treated according to their deserts; and how that is we may describe in the words of an American contemporary, the New York Courter and Engwarer, which draws a precedent from the period of the Mexican war.

Mexican war.

We may adopt this as a joint declaration of opinion on the privateering question; for it is as much English as American, American as English. The ion on the privateering question; for it is as much English as American, American as English. The time is passing away when it was necessary for Americans to vindicate their feelings on such subjects to Englishmen. The circumstances of the two countries inevitably give a different term—on some public matters—to the moral systems on which the two act. In America morals may be in our estimation more rough hewn; but fundamentally the celling is the same. It was the same desire for justice which has admated this country throughout a troubled but bonorable history, which also occasioned the revolt of our offended American colonies. We have had occasion to pass severe streams upon occurrences in the United States; according to English feeling, some of the sentiments and originate awayed in that country are in measured with streamorality; but it would be foolish as well as adjust to deny that their standard differs from ours, and that there may have been some share of mistake on our side, not less than on theirs. Of this we are sure, that with all their possible errors in the strict reasoning of merality, our American brether are thoroughly in earnest and consistent with themselves. It would, we say be foolish as well as unjust to suppose, that because the Americans would overrice rules which we think important, for the sake of propagating republican doctrines, they would therefore, lend their arms to propagate absolute monarchy. Efforts have been made in the United States, no doubt, to suggest the expediency of pulsing American power into Europe, by favor of an alling American power into Europe, by favor of an alling American power into Europe, by favor of an alling American power into Europe, by favor of an alling American power into Europe, by favor of an alling American power into Europe, by favor of an alling American power into Europe, by favor of an alling American power into Europe, by favor of an alling American power into Europe, by favor of an alling American power into Europe. monarchy. Efforts have been made in the United States, no doubt, to suggest the expediency of publing American power into Europe, by favor of an alliance with Russin; but the idea has been scouted as much on that side of the Atlantic as on this, and is repugnant to the whole feeling of the people.

It is important that this matter should be clearly understood on both sides of the Atlantic; for nothing could be more injurious to the interests either of England or America—whether to the political objects which either country has nearest to its heart, or to the material interests embarked in the commerce of both—than any want of a clear understanding which could lead to mistakes in action. The commerce of neither country has anything to fear so long as the two are friendly. The two countries are practically partners, for whom mutual peace is a solid investment. Politically sympathizing in fundamental doctrines, materially bound together as partners in a commerce of an extent and value which the world have rarely if ever seen. England and America are not likely to be divided by incompatibility of sentiment such as must distinguish England from any anti-sommercial and anti-constitutional State. We have treaties with Russia of which she has taught us the value; with America we have common interests and common feelings.

France.

A French squadron, consisting of three line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and two steam frigates, under the command of Admiral Chanver, having left Cherbourg, anchored in the Downs on the 23d uit. This squadron had orders to coastalong the northern cepartn ents, and to enter from time to time Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogue, at which latter place the Emperor proposed to review it.

departments, and to enter from time to time Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogue, at which latter place the Emperor proposed to review it.

Italy.

AREEST OF A ERITISH LADY IN TUSCANY—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Considerable excitement had been caused in Enggland and Scotland by the news of the arrest of a young lady in Tuscany, the particulars of which are given in the subjoined letter from Florence, dated September 16, in the Christian Times:—

I have already stated, in my previous letters, that the English residents in Tuscany would be made amenable to the provisions of the new criminal code; and I have now to morm you that, within a fortaight of its first coming into operation, a young Scotlish lady has been arrested, and conveyed to the Penitentiary at Lucca, on the charge of disseminating Protestant tracts in a village near the Paths of Lucca. The lacy in question is Misa Margaret Cunninghame, of Thornton, near Elimarnock, Ayreshire, who, with her mother and sister were to have left Tuscany to day, for the purpose of continuing their travels towards Rome and Naples. Mrs. Cunninghame, and her other daughter went to the office of the Belegato, at the Raths of Lucca, on Menday morning, in order to have their pass ports rised, the Delegato having acquaintee them that their personal attendance was required. On their arrival he demanded the reason of the absence of Miss Margaret Cunninghame, and, on being informed that she was unwell and communication of importance to deliver. When Miss Cunninghame, and, to being informed that she was unwell and communication of importance to deliver. When Miss Cunninghame, and to at, in obedience to higher orders, she must be removed under an escort of genedames to Lucca, there to await the further measures which the government might take. She received, I am informed, this amouncement with the snot unaffected composure, but the distraction of her poor mother is perfectly heart-randing. Miss Cunninghame was accompaned to Lucca by two frences of her family, who toke very step which fr

Miss Cunninghame will be tried on the charge of having infringed the 157th article of the new criminal code, in having given to some peasants as Italian Bible, and as Italian translation of the "Filgrim's Progress," and both these books fall under the criminal category.

It is but common juttice to state that the zeal displayed by Mr. Scarlett, from the moment that the case was first brought under his notice, deserves the highest praise; and I feel unfeigned pleasure in adding that the American charge d'affaires has seconded him in the representations already made to the Grand Duke, and in the interviews which have taken place with the individual members of the ministry, and, I ought to add, with the Archbishop of Lucca.

the ministry, and, I ought to add, with the Archbishop of Lucca.

The London Times of the 30th ult. remarks:—
The case of Miss Cuaninghame has been taken up in the proper quarter. Every effort that can be made by the diplomatic agents of the English government to obtain this young lady's release will be tried in the first instance, and, if these do not succeed, it will be time enough to consider the most appropriate method of bringing the refractory sovereign to reason. The very instant the intelligence of the outrage reached England the cause of the young lady was taken up in right earnest by the Foreign Minister, who has described the violence of which she has been made the object as being "not only contrary to the principles of the gospel, but to the spirit of the age." The most energetic directions have been forwarded to Mr. Scarlett to procure the young lady's instant release. Such was the re-

tions have been forwarded to Mr. Scarlett to procure the young lady's instant release. Such was the result of the conversation yesterday between Lord Shafteshury, as spokesman of the Protestant Alliance, and the Foreign Secretary. The public may rest assured that the dignity of England will be vindicated in a suitable manner, and Miss Cunninghame shortly restored to liberty.

The correspondent of the London Times, after detailing the same state of facts, adds:—"Now having stated thus simply and briefly the case of Miss Cunninghame, I would fain make a few remarks on this flagrant outrage, which, I need hardly add, has excited here, amongst persons of all creeds and nations, the utmost indignation, and draw your attention to the present state of the law on rengious subjects in Tuscany. I awail myself of an authorized copy, and my translation is strictly correct and as literal as is possible:—

Article 3.—Who sever commits a crime in the Tuscan termiory, be he a Tuscan or not, will be judged according to the rules of the present code.

Or OFENIES AGAINST THE BELIGION OF THE STATE.

Article 157.—Who sever, by means of public speaking or by writings, either in manuscript or print, or by figurative representations distributed or fixed up, or in any other manner brought before the public mad, has attacked the religion of the state, will be punished with imprisonment from the Cathelic church persons who belong to it and with imprisonment from one to they years if he only intends to insult religion, and whosever should make use of private instruction or persuasion tegain the end contemplated under the preceding article, shall suffer from three to seven years' seclusion in prison, with hard labor.

Or Huwai Normal.

Article 207.—Any organized association, although it

end contemplated under the preceding article, shall suffer from three to seven years' seclusion in prison, with hard labor.

Article 207.—Any organized association, although it may exist without a secret bend, is illegal. An illegal as eclation, whether religious or otherwise, takes the name of sect, and is punished with imprisonment, from two to five years for its promoters, and for those who have accepted any charge or office in it; and from one to three years for those who are simply members of it.

Article 212.—Whoseever knowingly prepares, sells, or distributes papers, books, signs, or other distinctive marks of a sect, though he should not be one of the sect, will be exposed to imprisonment from three months to one year. Article 213.—The articles of property mentioned in the preceding article, viz., books, prints, &c., also any furniture or sums of money that may be found in the places where the sect holds its meetings, will be confiscated. Article 214.—Whoseever knowingly furnishess meeting place to a sect, when he is one of the sect, will receive an additional punishment; when not one of the sect, he will be punished as a simple participator.

Article 215.—The sectarian is punished, though the sect may hold its meetings out of Tuscany, and he may as thave been present at them.

Article 216.—The rules contained in the preceding articles will be applied, excepting in the case of the liligal association or sect exposing itself to heavier condemnation.

Australia. The Herald of the 12th instant contained later ntelligence from Australia than what is now brought by the Humboldt, and the news from India and China

by the Hunboldt, and the news from finds and China was also at ticipated.

A submarine telegraph has been projected to con-nect Van Dieman's Land with Australia, in connec-tion with a fire to Melbourne. Mr. Rankin, in a re-port read before the Royal Society of Van Dieman's Land, made the following statements:—

At the eastern end of Pass's Straits, tetween Mount Wi on and Australia, and Cape Portland in Van Dieman At the eastern end of Bass's Straits, between Mount Wilon and Australia, and Cape Portland in Van Dieman's
and, there extends a chain of islands, which afford
aroschable facilities for the laving of a submarine
elegraph to communicate through Melbourne with Sydicy and Gesleng. The submarine telegraph cable for this
arpose wit cost at the present prices, including freight,
boun £100 per mile, and may probably be obtained for
500. It would consist of detached portions stretching
from island to island, between Case Portland and
fount Wilson, as also of two small portions, each
fount a mile or a mile and a haif long, crossing the
sists on each size of Phillip Island, which appears to
be a letter route from Mount Wilson to Melbource than
of fellow the main land the whole way. The total is letter route from Mount Wilson to Melbourne that it follow the main land the whole way. The total night of submarine telegraph required would be about 0 miles, which would cost, including freight, from 2 000 to £15.000 for the cable. The cost of laving only consist principally of the hire of a small steambout z ten days or a fortught. The length of land telemph required in connexion with this line would be a flow.

Islands in the straits, ray 20 Mount Wilson, by Philip's Island to Melbourne 180 Kelbourne to Sydney 650 Melbourne to Geelong 600

Total 1,010
In the event of its being found desire ole to lay some pertion of these lines underground, a light telegrapsic cable might be used, similar to a subragine cable, but of about one-fourth of the weight. The cost of this cable,

delivered in Australia or Van Dieman's Land, may be estimated at about £25 per mile, at existing prices.

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

The following arrivals of ahige had taken place at Singapore:—the Indiana, from Melbourne, with 45.517 ounces of gold, and the Hoogly with 7.078 oz.; total value, £194,380. The Medway had also arrived from Port Philip, with 17,000 cunces, and the Renown with 10.355 ounces. The Typhoon, from Port Philip, brought 37.373 eunces; value, £158,000; the Marlborngh 72,000—value £288,000; and the Essex 40.000 ounces; value, £60,000. The total imports of the precious metal from Australia had thus reached upwards of \$4,000,000 in a few days.

Foreign Miscellany.

Galignani's Messenger (Paris) of the 30th ult.

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says:—

Mr. Brown, the new United States Minister in

Prussia, arrived in Berliu with two secretaries. He
will have, says a letter, shortly to treat an affair
similar to that of Koszta. A Mr. Heury Von Oensche
was condemned, in 1849, for an offence of the press;
but he fled to the United States in 1850, and got
himself naturalized as an American citizen. About
a year ago he returned to Hamburg on private business. He was arrested, given up to the Prussian
authorities, and removed to the jail of Liegnitz,
where he has since remained. He has applied to
the American Legation for protection as a citizen of
the United States.

We learn from the Augsburg Gazette of the 26th

the American Legation for protection as a citizen of the United States.

We learn from the Augsburg Gazette of the 26th that the Emperor Nicholas, when at Moscow, reviewed the sixth corps of infantry, commanded by General Dscherdayen, and that at Tala he also reviewed the division of reserve of the fourth corps, with other detachments arrived from various towns. All these troops are well equipped, and ready to march for the frontiers of Turkey.

The Swabian Mercury states that desertion has been very frequent among the Russian troops in the principalities; the great majority of the deserters have, however, been retaken and shot, in order to deter others from making similar attempts.

The Journal de Constantinople publishes a letter from M Château-Benaud, which positively denies that there is any truth in the report recently spread of the principal surgeon of the fiospital of Shoumla having attempted to poison Omer Pacha, and having accepted a bribe from Russia for the purpose. The gentleman referred to is M. Pelistan, and he is still n exercise of his duties.

Hadschi-Izzei Pacha, ex-Governor of Tripoli, in Barbary, has been appointed military Governor of Belgrade, in the room of Bessino Pacha, who has been removed to a less extensive district.

We find the following in the Cologne Gazette, under date of Berlin 26th — It is said that in the

Belgrade, in the room of Beesino Pacha, who has been removed to a less extensive district.

We find the following in the Cologne Gazette, under date of Berlin, 26th:—It is said that in the last despatch Count Nesselrode addressed to Baron Meyendorff, he made no mention of Prussia. This cannot be considered in the light of an accidental omission, for Prussia takes a part in the Conference of Vienna. It may be recollected that M. de Schleinits having received a certain note from M. de Meyendorff, returned it to him, saying there was no room in the Prussia a archives for such a note. It was contended in that document that Prussia could not take any part in a European movement, unless by going hand in hand with Austria.

The New Zurich Gazette states the Austrian authorities at Rorschach have refused to receive the Austrian workmen who had returned from Switzerland, as they bad exceeded the delay allowed for their return to the Austrian territory.

We see in the Paris Patrie that an Italian journal published at Vienna, states, in one of its recent numbers, that the Greek ecclesiastics in Turkey have been ill-treated, and that two of them were put to death at the commencement of this month, in Roumelia. The statement of the Vienna journal is completely false. The Greek priests in Turkey have not suffered any kind of persecution.

A letter from Vienna, of the 25th ultimo, states that the Emperor of Austria went as far as Prerean, a small town in Moravia, to meet the Emperor of Russia on his way to Olmutz; a magnificent tent had been erected at Prereau, and the two Emperor, after embracing each other, continued their journey on horseback, followed by a spiendid staff. In the evening the town of Olmutz was brilliantly illuminated.

The Municipal Council of Ivrea (Piedmont) having, on the 20th, elected their president, vice-president.

gium were last week enriched by one of the most curious documents which have recently been dis-covered. It is the autograph confession of Balthagar Gérard, the assassin of Guilliaume le Taciturne, Prince of Orange, written immediately after his arrest, the 10th of July, 1584. The assassin gives most minute y in detail all the plans which he had formed in the six preceding years for carrying out his project. This historical paper came acciden-tally into the hands of a bookseller, named Jacob, of the Hague, and was purchased of him by the Bel-

We are informed that Mr. Thorpe, the editor of we are informed that Mr. Inorps, the editor of various Anglo-Saxon and other works connected with early northern literature, is preparing for the press a new edition and translation of Beowulf, founded on a collation of the Cottonian MSS., made more than twenty years ago, when it was in a less damaged condition than it is at present.

The Paris journals report the death of M. Ozenam

The Paris journals report the death of M. Ozenam, Professor in the Faculty of Letters in that city, who, as a learned man, a writer, and a teacher, leaves behind him a reputation not to be measured by the shortness of his career.

The Emperor of France having offered a premium of fifty thousand francs to any person who should apply electricity to practical use or otherwise, an Italian engineer, named Bonelli, acnounces that he has discovered a plan by electricity to do away with an expensive and tedious part of the operation of the Jacquard loom.

The monument to Watt, in the city of Edinburg, will be completed and inaugurated on the 19th of January next, the anaiversary of the birth of the illustrious (claimed to be) inventor of the steam engine.

illustrious (claimed to be) inventor of the steam engine.
On the 7th inst., Gibson's statue of the late Sir Robert Peel was erected in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, under the superintendence of the sculptor himself, who has recently arrived in England from Rome. The statue was soulptured at Rome; it is of pure white marble, and stands upon an elegant pedestal of blue veined marble; it is of the life size, and draped with the classical toga. The likeness is acmirable, and the attitude highly expressive, representing Sir Robert Peel in the act of addressing the senate, and marking an emphasis by the pressure of the palm of the left hand with a scroll which he holds in his right hand.

A beautiful specimen of the opah, or kingfish.

scroll which he holds in his right hand.

A beautiful specimen of the opah, or kingfish, (lampris (usa.) a very rare visitant of the Orkneys or any other part of Great Britain, was found at Sanday the week before last. It was upwards of four feet long, and weighed ten stone, or 140 pounds. In its conveyance it got a little defaced, and some of the colors are not so showy as they are commenly described, but the back and sides were most beautiful, and the fins the finest vermillion we ever saw. In Japan and some islands of the Eastern Archipelago, the tish is counted sacred, and considered by the natives as the emblem of happiness.

considered by the natives as the emplem of happiness.

The eight fine statues which are to be erected upon the Schlossbrucke in Berlin have just been completed, and will be erected in a few days. The cost of the whole is about £14,000; each sculptor received £1,750, out of which he had to find the marble for his statue, which may be reckoned a £300.

A very fine statue of Luther has been executed by the sculptor Welfgang, for the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

the sculptor Welfgang, for the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

The London Athaneum of the 17th ult. says:—Mr. Wice, the American a consult, proposes to take advantage of an air current from west to cast, and establish a line of balloous between the United. States and Europe. It is true, they cannot return by the same route, but Mr. Whe is at no loss on that econat: there is he says neighbor to prevent their

by the same route, but Mr. Whe is at no loss on that account; there is, he says, making to prevent their going forward and returning clean round the world! He undertakes to circum-account the globe at three thousand dollars per trip.

An interesting exhibition is about to open at Amsterdam. The citizens of this commercial depot have resolved to hold in their most pact resque and interesting town a series of sublic exhibitions illustrating the past and present state of the great departments of industry. Each year will be devoted to a particular subject.—Sombure, painting, architecments of industry. Each year will be devoted to a particular subject:—Scalpune, painting, architecture, thipbuilding, manufactures of various kinds, and so forth. The present explicition, annuanced to be open on the 15th instant, has for its subject architecture. tecture. It is proposed to exhibit specimens of building materials, instruments and utensis, machines for raising masses to great elevations, plans of structures, ancient and meeern, fancy designs, models of all sorts of edifices, churches, temples, mosques, palaces, pagedas, ornaments used in decorating, and the like.

Ragg the wateramon, gave themselves up and we to the policy office. Upon the facts become to the policy office, themselves up and we to the policy office. Upon the facts become several gentlemen, whose sympathies were a several gentlemen, whose sympathies were a fortable quarters were to be found than in the until the matter could be judicially inquire which there have been humband accompanied here.

The prise of 1,600 trases, which was offered by the Concervatoire of Brussels for the best symphony, has been awarded to Herr Ulrich, of Berlin. As we before stated, nearly every city of Europe with musical reputation, was represented. London was the only capital which fully occupied all the talent and and time of its composers.

The new opera of M. Meyerbeer, regarding which so much expectation has been excited, is now, it is positively stated, to be produced at the Opera Comique. (Paris,) in December. The provisional title is "L'Etoile du Nord." The opera has been read

is "L'Etolle du Nord." The opera has been read and cast.

It is stated that Herr Wagner is about establishing an operatic company to visit Paris. The attempt that was made by Herr Schuman a few years since, was a complete failure, and many of the poorer artists were reduced to absolute want.

We again hear from the Continent that it is the intention of Madame Goldschmidt to visit England professionally next year.

Madame Sand has produced another new piece at the Gymnase theatre, of Paris—its is called "Le Pressoir," and its personages are peasants, and its scenes in peasant land. This distinguished writer has taken a wonderful liking of late for the peasantry; but she serves them up rather too often to please the fastidious and fickle taste of a Parisian public. Her new play has obtained success.

American Securities. The following were the quotations for American sectifies in London on the 30th ult.:—

	Redeen			w	14.	
nited States	5 per cent bonds 18	365	-		-	
Do.	6 per cent bonds 18	362	-		-	
Do.	6 per cent bonds 18			n	11114	
Do.	6 per cent stock 1867-18	168	110		11034	
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ew York Sta	te 5 per cents 1858-18	60	-		_	
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Do.	5 per cent bonds18	377	90		91	
	s 5 per cent State b.nds 18		108		100	
Do.	dollar do18	172	97		96	
ndinna State	5 per cent inscribed stock-	90.0	85			
	er cent State bonds		96		97	
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Do. 6 per	cent tonds	86	95		96	
entucky 6 p	er cents18	168	98		99	
	er cents		97		98	
apada sterli	ng bonds	74				
oston city 5	per cents	883	98			
ontreal city	6 per cents1857-18	185			_	
ew York cit	y 5 per cent stocks .1855-18	370	-		_	
	city 6 per cents		90	-	_	
Total Colored Species	RAILROAD BONDS.	000	1000	777.		
D.	laware, 6 per cent 1st					
			021/	715		
	nd convertible18				~	
	St. Louis 7 per ct. 1st mrt—				98	

Sept. 30, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

sis on his way to Olunitz; a magnificent tent had been erected at Prereau, and the two Emperors, after embracing each other, continued their journey on horseback, followed by a splendid staff. In the evening the town of Olmutz was brilliantly illuminated.

The Municipal Council of Ivrea (Piedmont) having, on the 20th elected their president, vice-president, and secretaries, from among the members of the clerical party, the Parlamento of Turin states from that place, September 23, that all the liberal members have determined upon resigning, in order to obtain the dissolution of the council, which will be unable to transact business, not being a quorum.

The French Government has requested that of Austria to furnish it with all the documents relative to the mode of supply of provisions at Vienna.

At the last review of the Piedmontese troops at Allessandris, King Victor Emmanuel was accompanied by the Duo de Guiche, Ambassador of France to the Court of Turin, the Duo de Lesparre, of the French cuirnasiers, and a Swiss federal officer.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the cross of the chevalier of the Hungarian Order of St. Stephes on Major de Karger, to whose exertions is owing the discovery of the Hungarian regalia.

The body of the Princess Amelia Maria Charlotte of Sweden was removed on the 21st ult. from Vienna to the family want at Aldenbourg, by a special train on the Northera railway. The body was a scompanied by Prince Gustavus de Wasa.

The Brussels Herald says:—"The archives of Belgium were last week enriched by one of the most curious documents which have recently been discovery of the Augustus de Wasa.

The Brussels Herald says:—"The archives of Belgium were last week enriched by one of the most curious documents which have recently been discovery of the England of the Carter of the sale of five thousand bales.

The internation of the council, which will be unable to create the cross of the week (as per details in annexed taken, and a strain of the clerical part of the case of the week (as per de

but certain it is, a species of pasic ensued which has infused an influence over all our produce markets. The uncertainty of the future destroys confidence, and causes all classes to keep their affairs in the narrowest possible compass. Trade receives a severe check, which completely defies the best informed to see through; and the evils compained of in our former advices, with regard to the laboring population in the manufacturing districts, are increased—nor does all this check the advancing tendency of the staff of life and other articles of food. In such a position of affairs, we may well say that former precedents and statistical information form no guide, nor can any reliable opinion be formed until the horizon is less obscure.

dents and statistical information form no guide, nor can any reliable opinion be formed until the horizon is less obscure.

In Manchester the limited business that has transpired forms no test to the state of prices of either goods or yarns, each of which are, however, to be had on easy terms. Orders are ready to be given out; but the restrictive action on the part of discounters and the Bank of England, together with politics, make buyers extremely cautious, whilst spinners, &c., in the present position of the operatives, are equally unwilling to enter upon large contracts, were such at their disposal. The accounts from Bombay are rather more encouraging; but no improvement can be quoted from other quarters.

Our grain market not only maintains the quotations given in our last, but has further advanced with a steady, and at times, extensive demand for all articles. A storm of wind and rain passed over here on Saturday and Sunday last, and seems to have been pretty general over a large tract of country, doing considerable damage to the crops still out. Combined with the prospect of war, the potato rot, and the fact of large supplies being indispensible; holders have been very firm, and are not free sellers even at present rates. A novel feature present itself in the advice of about 80,000 barrels of floor being in course of reshipment from Australia to this country, that market being oversupplied. At to-day's market there was a good attendance, and a large consumptive demand for wheat was a perienced, white realizing 10s. 2d. to 10s. 6d., and red a 6d. to 9s. 9d. per 70 lbs. Flour is worth 50s. to 37s. d. per barrel for choice parcels of Baltimors and Ohio, and 36s, to 35s. for Western, and is firmly held. Indian orn is scarce, and commands 40s. to 44s. per quarter.

TRAGEDY ON A WESTERN STRAMBOAT—A MAN nor by a Female.—On the last top of the steamer New St. Paul, from Keckuk, a watchman by the name of William Rugg was killed under the following circumstances: A man by the name of Issae Miller, and his wife, came on loard at Keckuk and took deck passage for this city. They had been married only about three weeks, and had been living in Pavenport, Iswa, whore Miller had been employed in some capacity at the hotal known as the Leclaire House. On the passage down, the watchman had on several occusions taken some very unwarrantable liberties with Mirs. Miller, and had been as often repulsed, until the husband took the matter in hand, and he and the watchman had a few words, and the matter passed off. Mrs. Miller's statement is about as follows:—

Sight before last, after Miller and his wife had getired to bed, Mrs. M. discovered a man standing on the guard of the beat, immediately in front of the window, alongside of which she was lying. She spoke to him, she states, and he disappeared. She was subsequently aroused during the night by feeling the hand of same one on her terson, and ordered him a way again. This time, however, she took the percaution to hang her husband's pantaloms over the indees or window, through which the annoyance same. She then asked her husband for his pistol, stating that if she was annoyed again, she would frighten the lattuder, and after get lag the pitol, again want to sleep. Just before day light, she was waked up in the same manner, by a gain who was standing on the guards of the boot, but who this time had a lantern with him.

The states that she saw a portion of his percen distinctly, and with the intentian, as she positively asserts, only of frightening him, thinking the shot would prevent any further and the called the continued of the miller and the called the left broads of the boat, for any of the engineers ran back, and several sleeping on deck were aroused, where, on proceeding to the apoft where the unfortusate man lay, it proved to be Wil